University of Queensland Gazette

PUBLISHED EACH TERM BY THE PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE OF THE UNIVERSITY

No. 27 Brisbane, November, 1953 3d.

Academic Freedom

Discussion in the press and elsewhere in recent years, and particularly in recent months, has indicated some confusion in the public mind about the functions and responsibilities of University scholars. The Staff Association of the University of Queensland believes that a statement of the position would do much to prevent misunderstanding and diminish controversy.

The preservation of academic freedom is vital to the community and the University alike. In supporting this principle, on behalf of the University and those who teach within it, we affirm our belief in the importance of the long-established and widely recognised tradition of University freedom in teaching, inquiry, and public comment.

Academic freedom is essential to the spiritual health of a University. It is a necessary part of its way of life. Once this freedom is lost, a University ceases to perform its central task of creative stimulus and becomes no more than a professional training centre. No tradition has been more cherished in British Universities than that of freedom of inquiry and expression. In the Universities of Australia and the other Dominions there is the same conviction that the preservation of this freedom is vital to the contribution which the Universities have to make. For this conviction there are good grounds.

Academic freedom implies independence of thought and investigation, things fundamental to scholarship and the advancement of knowledge. It is equally necessary to the creation of an environment in which young and alert minds, through speculation and inquiry, may train themselves for later leadership. As Professor Copland, former Vice-Chancellor of the Australian National University, remarked in a message to the N.U.A.U.S. Congress at the end of 1950:

> "Anyone with experience in academic life will know that a University is dead when its younger members cease to give vent to ideas that may well be out of step with public thought. Universities may still turn out fairly good professional men and scientists in such a stultified atmosphere, but they will cease to give real leadership to the community, to advance knowledge or to provide a lasting respect for scholarship.
>
> It is thus the duty of a University to keep this point of view before the public mind even though it may require courage and cause University authorities embarrassment in their relations with the State and the community."

It is worth pointing out that the freedom of the Universities has provided not the least of the guarantees for the preservation of the traditional liberties of Western civilisation so far as the individual citizen is concerned. The suppression of that freedom, wherever it has occurred, has proved fatal to creative activity, individual experiment, healthy criticism of social and political institutions, and too often fatal to the democratic rights of the citizen.

University scholars are aware that academic freedom carries with it a responsibility to maintain both in inquiry and utterance scholarly and objective habits of mind. University men neither resent nor expect to be free from criticism of their viewpoint, either by colleagues or by those outside the University. The Association of American Universities, in a statement upon the rights and responsibilities of Universities, has effectively stressed the sense of responsibility which should accompany any public statement by a University scholar:

> " Every scholar . . . bears a heavy responsibility to weigh the validity of his opinions and the manner in which they are expressed. His effectiveness, both as scholar and teacher, is not reduced but enhanced if he has the humility and the wisdom to recognize the fallibility of his own judgment. He should remember that he is as much a layman as anyone else in all fields except those in which he has special competence. Others, both within and without the university, are as free to criticize his opinions as he is free to express them."

This community, which supports the University, can legitimately expect from it certain things in return. In the training of scientists and professional men, in the promotion of the economic development of the State, it has not been ill-served. The community also has the right, however, to expect that University scholars will not abdicate from their responsibility of defending the basic interests of society by informed comment and criticism upon matters of public concern.

Forecasting Enrolments

D. J. Stalley, B. Econ., A.U.A.

The appearance in the September issue of the University of Melbourne Gazette of an estimate of the future enrolments at that University up to 1965 has focused attention on our own problem of future enrolments. The topic is of special interest coming at a time when actual enrolments have been declining since 1949 and continue to do so in 1953, which might be expected to be a normal year.

As pointed out by the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. J. D. Story, in the June issue of the Gazette, student numbers now have an added significance in that enrolments, and therefore University fees, " are a strong factor in the attracting of the full Commonwealth Grant, which in the case of the Queensland University is approximately £125,000 per annum." The financial dependence of Australian Universities on governments is certain to increase. In so far as grants are tied to some extent to fees raised, then the future trend of enrolments is of interest.

What, then, is a reasonable estimate of enrolments in this University during the next twelve years? So many factors influence University enrolments that any estimate must be regarded strictly in the sense of a " best guess " and there is an old saying about " anybody's guess." No attempt has been made to assess future trends in each faculty, as this would seem to be most profitably undertaken in the light of the possible over all student population. One could perhaps argue that given the economic social and political conditions, University enrolments are determined by the community's propensity for higher education and that particular courses are selected on the basis of personal preferences, tradition, family influence, etc., etc. The propensity for higher education is a long run factor and for the relatively short term forecast of twelve years, it is not unreasonable to assume the continuation of present trends and policies, the absence of war, and so on.

Also it is necessary in estimating what could be the future enrolment at the University, to assume that accommodation and staffing difficulties can be adequately overcome and then to modify one's estimate in light of the extent to which these difficulties might be expected to be surmounted. Three estimates are given below, but it can be seen that they are not completely independent. However, the similarity of the results does tend to suggest that the estimates are not unreasonable.

In 1951 Professor Sir Douglas Copland made an estimate of enrolment figures for all Australian universities, the figures for which are shown in the issue for September, 1953, of the University of Melbourne Gazette, viz.:—

Year	Enrolments	Year	Enrolments
1953 ..	26,500	1960 ..	37,000
1955 ..	28,500	1962 ..	41,000
1957 ..	30,500	1964 ..	45,000
1958 ..	33,000	1965 ..	47,000

The first estimate for Queensland has been made on the assumption that the " normal " proportion of Queensland to Australian enrolments continues. An average of the years 1950 and 1952 has been taken as the " normal " proportion, and this has been applied to the above figures, giving us estimate I (figures are given to the nearest one hundred). This shows University enrolments increasing to 6,300 by 1965, an increase of 75% over present enrolments. One partial indicator of the possible accuracy of this estimate is seen by the fact that it would have forecast 1953 enrolments accurately to the nearest one hundred. No details are given of the method by which Sir Douglas Copland arrived at his estimate, but if there are no special reasons to suppose that the University of Queensland should expand at a slower rate than other Australian Universities as a whole, then the estimates for Queensland can be expected to be as reliable as for the all Australian estimate.

Our second estimate has been made on the assumption that enrolments continue to bear the same proportion to the population of the 17-19 Queensland age group as at present. On the basis of 1952 figures the 17-19 age group is the most significant three-year group from the point of view of new enrolments. In 1952 59% of new enrolments were from this group. Extending the range to 21 years only increases the percentage to 68%. The estimated numbers in this 17-19 age group have been calculated on the basis of Census data (1933 and 1947) and 1952 has been taken as the base year. This gives us estimate II. (For purposes of comparison only those years (except 1965) corresponding to estimate I have been shown.) This estimate gives higher figures by about 11% for the years 1953 and 1955, but for the rest of the period the estimates are fairly similar. No allowance has been made in this second estimate for the future migration or emigration of persons who will come into this age group in any of the years considered. If anything, therefore, the figures in estimate II are an underestimate, more particularly of the later than the earlier years.

It is not possible to make a reasonable assessment of the possible accuracy of this method. Figures for new enrolments are only available from 1941 and the hypothesis that new enrolments will continue to bear the same proportion to the 17-19 age group cannot be tested for previous years. Enrolments for 1941 and 1942 especially were significantly affected by the war, and from 1946 the Commonwealth Reconstruction Training Scheme was in full swing. It is only since 1950 that enrolments of C.R.T.S. students have fallen to an insignificantly low level. But the hypothesis is not unreasonable. The numbers in this age group to a major extent determine the number of students sitting for the Senior examination. In so far as the proportion of passes remains somewhat the same the numbers in the 17-19 age group partly determines the number of matriculants, which forms

the main group from which new enrolments originate.

The fall in enrolments particularly in 1953 has been viewed with some concern and the Vice-Chancellor reports (in the June issue of the *Gazette*) that it has been suggested that the Standing Committee of the Professorial Board review the situation concerning enrolments and factors pertaining thereto. Also recent concern at the failure rate, particularly with regard to first year students, has been linked with the effect that this might have on present and future enrolments. However, a consideration of trends in the 17-19 age group would have led to an expectation of falling enrolments at least up to 1953, since numbers in this age group fell by 16% from 1940 to 1952 and by 13% from 1945 to 1952. This decline is directly associated with low birth rates in the depressed years of the 'thirties.

Estimate III has been made on the basis of the total population of Queensland rather than on that of the 17-19 age group. This method is justified to some extent by the fact that 41% of total new enrolments in 1952 were aged twenty and over. This estimate is based on an unofficial estimate of the population of Queensland as at 30th June, 1955, 1960 and 1965, assuming a continuation of present birth and death rates and a net gain in migration of 10,000 per annum. There has been an upward movement in the ratio of enrolments to total population, which movement was interrupted in 1941 and 1942, accelerated from 1943 to 1949, and reversed from 1950 to 1953, where it is about the same as for 1946, that is about 0.28%. If we assume an annual increase of 3% in this figure, which brings the total percentage up to the post-war high level of .39% by 1965, and apply the appropriate percentage to the years 1955, 1960 and 1965, we obtain estimate III. This corresponds fairly well with the first two estimates.

It would not be unreasonable to suppose, on the basis of these estimates and the assumptions made, that enrolments in 1955 are likely to be about 3,900, in 1960 about 4,900, and in 1965 about 6,000.

These can be compared with an earlier estimate made by Professor Gifford (University of Queensland, *Gazette* No. 9, July, 1948), who, using a slightly different technique, obtained an estimate of 3,800 for 1953, 5,000 to 5,700 for 1960, and 6,200 to 8,700 for 1970. These estimates are probably on the high side, in view of the fact that the figure for 1953 was slightly overestimated. However, the two independent estimates are of the same order of magnitude, and this is all the more suggestive in view of the fact that the writer's estimates were made before the earlier estimate made by Professor Gifford was brought to his attention.

This, I think, is about as far as one can go in predicting Queensland University enrolments without undertaking an extensive investigation. It provides some basis on which departments and faculties might plan and may also be of use to those concerned with the administration and finance of the University of Queensland.

Many special problems are raised of which the most important general ones are lecture room accommodation, staffing and finance. Existing facilities are probably adequate (though certain of the large lecture theatres might experience an embarrassing increase in popularity). Academic staffs will need to be increased (though present members of staff can look forward to some increase in lecturing loads) while the availability of finance may well be the limiting factor to both the expansion of the undergraduate body as well as the teaching staff.

Estimate I

Year	Enrolments	Year	Enrolments
1953	3,600	1960	5,000
1955	3,800	1962	5,500
1957	4,100	1964	6,000
1958	4,400	1965	6,300

Estimate II

Year	Enrolments	Year	Enrolments
1953	4,000	1960	4,800
1955	4,200	1962	5,400
1957	4,400	1964	6,000
1958	4,600		

Estimate III

Year	Enrolments
1955	3,900
1960	4,900
1965	6,000

Final Estimate

Year	Enrolments
1955	3,900 or 4,000
1960	4,900
1965	6,000

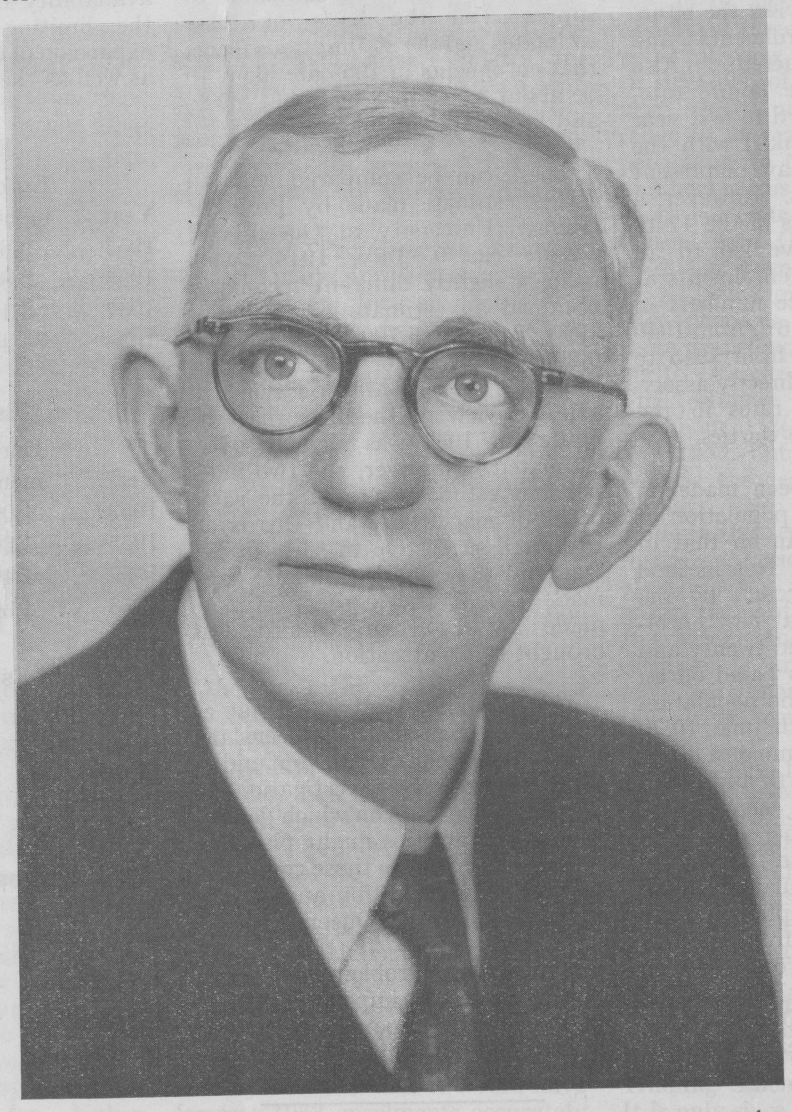
Senior Lecturer in Political Science

Dr. S. R. Davis graduated from the Faculty of Law, University of Western Australia, with first-class honours. Admitted to the Bar. Awarded Hackett Research Studentship to undertake research into Federal-State relations. Undertook research at the London School of Economics in 1946 under the supervision of Professor Harold Laski. Awarded Ph.D., for a study of Federal-State Co-operation in Australia. In 1948 appointed to an Assistant-Lectureship, and in 1951 to a full lectureship in political science at the London School of Economics. In 1951 appointed staff examiner in British Constitution for the University of London external examinations. In 1952 became associate to the English editor of the International Political Science Abstracts (UNESCO).

Forgan Smith

Chancellor - 15th December, 1944 Died - 25th September, 1953

I first met Forgan Smith in 1915. I was Under Secretary for Public Instruction; he had just entered Parliament. He called upon me on some constituency matter. He was very young as Parliamentarians go; somewhat shy and diffident (unbelievable perhaps); not yet wise in the ways of public offices, public officials, and the devious twistings and turnings of departmental routine; but he was dourly determined to be put wise to everything that mattered. One sensed even then that here was a young man who would go far if he got the chance. It gave me a boy-scout glow to try to help new and inexperienced parliamentarians in their fledgling perplexities; a few wrinkles here, a few pointers there, meant so much to them. Surprising, too, the genuine friendship, even mateship, these timely little courtesies could create.



And Forgan Smith did go far; Chairman of Committees, Minister, Deputy Premier, Premier. He thought big thoughts; he got big things done; he took big risks; but they were not foolish risks; even in his bigger ventures there was a strong streak of Scottish canniness. He could be a stern task-master; there is no denying that. He worked hard himself and he expected those around him to work hard. If there were emergent things to be done the office clock had to be forgotten; and he had a tough tongue at times. But he recognised good work and praised it; especially did he revel in suggestions which seemed to him to contain elements of new ideas and to be capable of development to common advantage. At bottom, he was a thoughtful, simple soul who liked to retire, when he could, to his study, his pipe, his books and introspection. He was, at heart, a God-fearing man, but he did not make a parade of sanctity; he was not of the pharisee type.

In a way the University was the lodestar of Forgan Smith's public life. His aspirations for Queensland were high; his zeal in her interests never waned; he wished to make Queensland the queen State of Australia; the happiest State in which to live. But he realised that in the attainment of these ideals, Education, Health, Development, Production were amongst essential factors. He knew, too, that both in public and private spheres a complement of trained men and women for each section was a co-factor; that for occupations and positions which required persons with University qualifications only a University could supply these persons; and that to do the job, a University itself must have the needed Faculties.

A summary of Forgan Smith's efforts on behalf of the University has been prepared; it is published in this issue; it is enlightening. It is but fair to him to have it on University record; not so much in the spirit of lest we forget as for the purpose that those who come after us may get to know that here indeed was a man who laboured not only for those of his day but for posterity.

The University owes much to Forgan Smith; it should perpetuate his name worthily; generations of graduates will owe much to him for making it possible to widen University opportunities; to all of us he gave a lead in service and in the living of a busy and useful life.—J.D.S.

Forgan Smith and the University -- 1926-1944

In 1926
as Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Forgan Smith was instrumental in having a grant of £5,000 per annum made available to the University for the purposes of a Faculty of Agriculture.

In a Press statement, he said that, as Minister for Agriculture, he had always recognised that the establishment of a Faculty of Agriculture was highly desirable, not only on the teaching and research side of the University, but as a general aid to the Agricultural Industry.

In 1934
Mr. Forgan Smith, as Premier, announced publicly that the Government intended to build a new library for the University on the George Street site. This provision of a library building might be regarded as a goodwill gesture for the continued success of the University.

The erection of the building was commenced in 1935, and on 30th April, 1935, during the University Jubilee Celebrations Week, the Foundation Stone was laid by him.

In 1935
Mr. Forgan Smith, as Premier, announced that the Government had appointed a Committee to investigate and report upon the question of the establishment within the University of a Faculty of Medicine and a Faculty of Veterinary Science; he added that it had been felt for some time that these faculties were necessary so that the University could play its part in the proper development of the State.

The existing Faculties of Medicine and Veterinary Science stemmed out of the investigation.

In July, 1935
Mr. Forgan Smith, as Premier, announced publicly that the Government intended to have buildings erected at St. Lucia for the University.

In August, 1937
Mr. Forgan Smith, as Premier, informed the Senate that the Government would provide £500,000, spent over five years, for the erection of some of the buildings at St. Lucia. The Foundation Stone of the main building was laid by him.

Up to the present, approximately £1,000,000 has been expended by the State on this University project.

In 1941
Mr. Forgan Smith, as Premier, piloted through Parliament **The National Education Co-ordination and the University of Queensland Acts Amendment Act of 1941, known as the University of Queensland Acts, 1909 to 1941.**

In his own words, this Act "was intended to ensure a national co-ordinated system of education in the State of Queensland and to secure the more effective attainment of the purposes for which the University was incorporated."

The Act is still in force.

In May, 1935
the Senate of the University of Queensland admitted, *honoris causa,* Hon. W. Forgan Smith, the Chief Secretary and Treasurer of the Government of Queensland, to the Degree of Doctor of Laws. "It has seemed fitting that the close and fruitful association between the University and the Government of Queensland for twenty-five years should be recognised by conferring on the Leader of the Government of the day the highest honour at the disposal of the Senate."—J.D.S.

Tuberculosis: Its Spread and Control

JOHN FRANCIS, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., Professor of Preventive Medicine

There are three types of the tubercle bacillus: human, bovine and avian, and tuberculosis may develop in almost every animal species following infection with one or more of these types. There are, however, three great reservoirs of infection: man, cattle and domestic fowls, and if infection were eliminated from these species it would probably disappear from the remainder. Tuberculosis produces characteristic signs and lesions so that old records, and even more certainly the discovery of tuberculous lesions in the bones of Egyptian mummies, show that tuberculosis has existed in the East and the Mediterranean littoral for many thousands of years. There is every reason to believe that phthisis was a common disease throughout the cities of the Roman world, but during the barbarian invasions of 400–600 this civilization was destroyed, plague and dysentery took their toll, and by 700 the isolated communities of Europe were back to the natural economy of primitive peoples and there were practically no epidemics between the sixth and fourteenth centuries. During the brutal existence of those years little help would be given to the chronic sick and there can be little doubt that consumptives died quickly and had little chance to spread infection. After centuries of unrelenting buffeting and stress, amid a world reduced to battling for merely the elemental necessities of life, it must have been a populace of remarkable physical vigour and resistant tissue that survived, to face the labour of upbuilding Europe. By the time of the eighth century we are unable to imagine many consumptives, incapable of taking part in the work at hand, dragging and coughing out their months and years in a search for warmth and sun in the hovels that were then the

common abode of man. If and when phthisis did come it must have quickly removed the sufferer from the scene, or handed him over to one or the other of the common plagues of the time for execution. Even the epidemic of influenza after the first World War produced a reduction of one-third in the tuberculosis mortality rate between 1918 and 1921. It has been suggested that there were whole regions entirely free from human tuberculosis in the Middle Ages and we know that Scandinavia was practically free from bovine tuberculosis until the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Tuberculosis in man is usually divided into two phases. In the "primary" phase a caseous lesion develops in the lung and bronchial lymph node, and in a susceptible person haematogenous dissemination occurs at this time, giving rise to miliary tuberculosis or perhaps meningitis. In a resistant person, and most people of European descent are resistant, especially between the ages of five and fourteen when infection often occurs, the lesions in the lung and lymph node heal by calcification and fibrosis. Nevertheless, a proportion of these individuals, especially when exposed to stress, pass into the post-primary phase in which the well-known consumption or phthisis is the chief manifestation. The disease in cattle cannot be so clearly divided into two phases and is usually a slowly progressive bronchopneumonia from the start.

It is probable that tuberculosis in cattle, as in man, waxed and waned with changes in concentration of populations and methods of husbandry. It may have been introduced to Great Britain by Roman cattle, but under the conditions then prevailing it would have spread very little. It was probably introduced again during the seventeenth century with the Dutch cattle which helped to found our Shorthorn breed. The great success of the Shorthorns caused them to be crossed with most other local breeds, and British stock became fairly heavily tubercularised, so that when the famous beef and dairy herds were exported to the New World they, like their owners, took tuberculosis with them. However, tuberculosis seldom reaches a high incidence in cattle kept in the open; it is only when they are housed, for intensive milk-production, that the incidence rises. It is interesting that even in Europe tuberculosis of cattle was not universal, thus there is good reason to believe that Danish and other Scandinavian cattle were free from infection until Friesian and Ayrshire cattle were imported to improve the local breeds during the eighteenth century. By 1800 or 1850 perhaps 30% of dairy cows in many parts of Western Europe were tuberculous and by 1900 the same was true in the eastern seabord of the U.S.A.

By about 1890, following Koch's discovery of the tubercle bacillus and tuberculin, the diagnostic value of which was appreciated much sooner in veterinary than human medicine, attention was turned to the control and eventual eradication of bovine tuberculosis. This work was largely inspired by the successful eradication of such diseases as pleuropneumonia, cattle plague, and glanders of horses, from various countries between about 1870 and 1910. Progress was slow in many places but a successful campaign was begun in 1890 in Finland and 1917 in the U.S.A., and bovine tuberculosis has now been virtually eradicated from Finland, the Channel Isles, the vast area of the U.S.A. and the Scandinavian countries. In the U.S.A. all animals that give a positive reaction to the tuberculin test are slaughtered, but this is not essential in the early stages of a campaign. The results in Denmark are particularly interesting. Rather ineffective campaigns had been going on since 1890, but in 1937 only 50% of all herds had been tested and only 30% of these were free from tuberculosis; most other herds had a very high incidence. An intensive **voluntary** campaign was then started and by 1950 Denmark was free from bovine tuberculosis.

Similarly, in Great Britain a voluntary campaign was begun in 1935 in which owners of "attested," tubercle free herds, received various bonuses. Farmers entering the scheme were allowed to sell reacting animals on the open market. Some purists objected strongly to this, but the reacting cattle were usually from the best herds, with only slight lesions of tuberculosis, and they entered other herds, nearly all of which contained tuberculous cattle: the important thing was that more and more herds were created in which there was no tuberculosis, and cows could no longer infect the young stock. Now, over 40% of the nine million cattle in Great Britain are in attested herds and eradication areas have been established in which reacting animals will be slaughtered.

All this has been achieved with no dislocation of the milk supply or of the trade in cattle: in fact, it has been achieved without the great majority of people realising that it has occurred. This success can perhaps be taken as an outstanding example of what may be achieved by the old-fashioned operation of enlightened self-interest (even though guided by the veterinary profession) and the free play of an "open market."

In Australia in the 1930's the position in dairy herds supplying milk to the large cities was becoming much the same as it had been in Europe. Eradication campaigns, in which the reactors were slaughtered, were begun and the incidence has been reduced from an average of 8%, in some herds it was over 40%, to a fraction of 1%, and there are now some 400,000 dairy cows in tuberculosis free herds in Queensland.

Returning to man, there is some evidence that occasional cases of tuberculosis may have occurred in the American Indian before contact with the white man, but tuberculosis in primitive human communities living in their natural environment is rare. Thus Africans had been exposed to tuberculous Arab traders long before the Continent was reached by Europeans, but the reports of early explorers leave no doubt that tuberculosis was very rare or non-existent in Africa. It would seem that so long as the African maintained his own tribal customs and ways of life he had quite a high resistance to tuberculosis and the tribal community was almost completely resistant. It was only with partial urbanisation and industrialisation that tuberculosis became a serious problem, but even now, although 60 to 70% of Africans may react to tuberculin, cases of tuberculosis are not unduly frequent in the Kraals; it is only with increas-

ing industrialisation, particularly in the form of gold or diamond mining, that tuberculosis becomes an acute problem due to the lowered resistance which the changed mode of life produces in the native. It would seem that under these conditions, or those of American urban life, a primary infection does not produce an effective immunity in the Negro. A proportion of the native African miners who develop tuberculosis are able to leave the mines and about 4% make a good recovery when they return to their accustomed food and the " glorious leisure of the Bantu Kraal." It has also been pointed out that although Mexican Indians in the U.S. frequently develop acute tuberculosis, it is rare in their own country.

Tuberculosis is unknown in monkeys living in their wild state, but in captivity their mortality from tuberculosis may reach 10,000 per 100,000, which is very similar to that in one Indian reservation in Canada, where it was 9,000 per 100,000, and similar death rates have been recorded in African Negroes moved to a strange environment. So it will be seen that when primitive man, or monkeys, are subjected to the conditions of early civilisation or captivity—conditions which are perhaps rather similar—they suffer a severe tuberculous epidemic.

The death rate was probably 1,000 per 100,000 for most of the seventeenth century in London. Conditions were equally bad in other large cities and the pale, rather ethereal appearance produced by tuberculosis even became fashionable during the romantic era. Alexander Dumas, who was a robust individual, is said to have complained that it was almost impossible to have a literary reputation unless one were pale and occasionally spat blood. At about the turn of the seventeenth century the mortality in England and Wales was approximately 500 per 100,000, when a steady decline began, which has continued at a remarkably constant rate, except for minor fluctuations produced by wars. There can be no doubt that the general improvement in living standards has been responsible for this decline and the mortality from tuberculosis is a sensitive index of these standards. Because of this some people have too readily adopted a complacent attitude and assumed that " good housing and a good standard of living will eradicate the disease." As pointed out by a correspondent in the *Lancet* of May 30th, there is no reason to believe that this is true and it is most unfortunate that some people still feel we should tolerate a high rate (perhaps 60%) of infected people in the community.

That there is real need for specific methods to combat tuberculosis is shown by the fact that until 1948, when the mortality from tuberculosis was 50 per 100,000 in England and Wales, it was still the most important cause of death, because, unlike cancer, it killed most of its victims in their early maturity. Again in New Zealand, although the mortality was 329 per 100,000 for Maoris it was only 31 per 100,000 for Europeans, yet even in this group tuberculosis was the most important cause of death in females 18-35 years old.

The fact that specific measures such as the early detection of cases by X-ray, their isolation and treatment with streptomycin, and immunization with B.C.G. may be exerting an effect is indicated by the fact that the death rate in England and Wales fell from 50 per 100,000 in 1948 to 24 per 100,000 in 1952. Even more strongly in Tasmania, where there has been a vigorous campaign since 1947 and infected persons are isolated, the mortality has dropped from 42 per 100,000 to 11 per 100,000 in 1953. The rate in Queensland for 1952 was 17.5 per 100,000.

The death rate from tuberculosis in Australia has always tended to be lower than other countries and Dr. McDougall in his " Global Study of Tuberculosis " suggests that this may have been due originally to the hardships of the journey which deterred or caused the death of many people who were suffering from disease, and further to the habits of open air living and " the traditional British avoidance of physical intimacies with more effusive peoples." He mentions that good nutrition may be important, but " more important, though less tangible, is the generally slower tempo of the average Australian life. A short work-day, intermissions for tea in mid-morning and afternoon, frequent holidays and work-stoppages are evidence of the strength of the labour movement; there are also the tradition of industrial independence, the extensive system of pensions and aids, and the absence of abject poverty. This type of existence, practically resembling a continued rest-cure, such as might be advised for a patient with a quiescent tuberculosis infection, may well be a determining factor in the low tuberculosis rates which have been found."

Experience with cattle has shown that tuberculosis can be virtually eradicated from large populations and, as pointed out by Dr. Dubos and his wife in " The White Plague," " It is by preventive measures that bovine tuberculosis has been practically wiped out in certain parts of the world, and this achievement has had far-reaching consequences for the control of the human disease. Wherever it has been achieved, the eradication of tuberculosis from cattle has brought about the almost complete disappearance of human infection caused by bacilli of the bovine type. It has helped to lower the cost of production of meat and dairy products, and has led indirectly thereby to an improvement of human nutrition and higher resistance to infection. Moreover, the fact that tuberculosis has been eradicated from certain animal populations has fostered the confidence that it could also be eradicated from human populations." This has in fact been achieved in the Island of Bornholm (Denmark), where active measures have been taken to prevent the spread of infection, and there are areas in the U.S.A. where no school children react to tuberculin. It will thus be seen that although some 100 million people in the world may be harbouring tubercle bacilli, and perhaps 40% of school children in Australia are infected by the time they are 14 years of age, there is good reason to believe that tuberculosis can be eradicated from human as well as animal populations.

New Course in Scholastic Philosophy

Louis Durell, S.T. Lr., S.T.D., Lecturer in Scholastic Philosophy

Scholastic Philosophy, newly introduced into the Arts curriculum at the beginning of this year, is a two-year course divided into two parts, A and B. It is available to students in the Faculty of Arts and, as an optional subject, to students in the recently established Divinity School. The requirements for enrolment state: "Except in special circumstances candidates will be required to pass in Philosophy I before taking Scholastic Philosophy A. A pass in Part A is necessary before proceeding to Part B. Honours Students in Philosophy may take Scholastic Philosophy A as an additional subject in their course." Provided there be no intention of crediting Scholastic Philosophy towards a degree, any interested person may enrol without satisfying these requirements.

Etymologically and historically *Scholasticism* signifies simply the learning of the schools of the Middle Ages. It is a term well established by usage, but it must be acknowledged that it is quite misleading. For an "ism" usually implies a "distinctive doctrine or practice" (Concise Oxford Dictionary), a definite and homogeneous system of thought. Though it is true that we can discern in the teaching of the main thinkers who are commonly called "Scholastics" a general agreement in the answers to some fundamental problems, a certain unity of outlook, and a concord on certain fundamental assumptions underlying their work (called by Baeumker a *Gemeingut der Scholastik*), yet we should be very wrong if we were to suppose that they all taught much the same thing, or that *Scholasticism* signifies a single coherent body or system of thought. The fact is that we find in the Middle Ages a great array of doctrines and systems of thought interpreting the universe and offering solutions of the problems that agitate the human mind in every age. They were expounded by numerous authors who were characterized by many important divergences in their thought. Some historians speak of Jewish and Moslem Scholastics; but, even if we confine ourselves to the Christian Scholastics of the Middle Ages, a close study of their work reveals that disagreement on fundamental issues is quite as notable as any concord we may find among them, and differences of opinion between them are scarcely less marked than between the thinkers of classical antiquity. Hence *Scholasticism*, as a general term embracing all the varied doctrines and systems of thought of the mediaeval cultural tradition, defies precise definition. It may be described as the sum of the learning and the speculation, and of the multifarious systems of thought which were taught and debated in the schools of the Middle Ages, or which, surviving and developing after that period, had their origins therein.

Scholastic Philosophy designates the sum of the rational speculation undertaken by the thinkers of the mediaeval schools in their efforts to discover the fundamental explanation of reality in the light of human reason. The Scholastics directed their efforts not so much to inventing new and original systems of philosophy as to re-thinking Greco-Roman philosophy in a new context. This does not mean that they resurrected the ideas and theories of ancient philosophy after the manner of the disinterment of a corpse. The influence of Aristotle was real; so was that of St. Augustine and various forms of Neo-Platonism. But in no wise was there simply a slavish imitation and repetition of past thought. The old ideas and theories were re-thought in a new context, they were developed and extended in the Christian minds of the mediaevals into a variety of philosophical systems, each offering an articulate and more or less complete explanation of reality in the light of human reason. These mediaeval philosophies form the subject matter of the course in Scholastic Philosophy.

After the invective and contempt which the Humanists of the fifteenth century poured on all aspects of mediaeval civilization, including its philosophies, modern historians were generally content either to ignore the work of the mediaeval philosophers or to repeat these expressions of contempt. *Scholastic* thus became an epithet of ridicule: *Scholasticism* was interpreted to mean vain speculations, unworthy of serious consideration. More than a thousand years of thought were passed over in this way as barren of any significance in the history of philosophy. Sustained research into the culture and philosophy of the Middle Ages, which has been carried on by modern scholars since about the middle of last century, has rendered this position no longer tenable. It has produced a more accurate and critical appraisal of the mediaeval contribution towards the development of the culture of Western Europe and the historical importance of the mediaeval philosophies in the study of Western thought. Denifle, Ehrle and Baeumker were the pioneers of this research. They have been succeeded by such scholars as Grabmann, Baumgartner, Pelster, Endres, Geyer and Koch in Germany; Mandonnet, Gilson, Thery, in France; Pelzer, De Wulf, Lottin and De Ghellinck, in Belgium; C. Webb, Little, Carlyle and Powicke, in England; Haskins, Lacombe and Paetow, in the United States; Longpré and the Quaracchi group, Masnovo and the Milan school, in Italy. Besides the many centres of study in continental Europe, there are several institutes and academies in England, the United States and Canada devoted to mediaeval studies. We are the beneficiaries of their painstaking research, and it is the purpose of this new course to introduce the students to the best Scholastic thought in the philosophies of the Middle Ages through the fruits of the labours of these modern historians.

The first part of the course is mainly historical, and includes "a survey of the principal philosophers, philosophical schools and problems from Patristic times to the middle of the fifteenth century; with special

study of the outstanding representatives of Scholasticism, the problem of Universals, and the influence on the development of Scholastic Philosophy of the rise of the universities, the translations of Aristotle and the foundation of the Mendicant Orders. There will be a consideration of Nominalism and the causes leading to the decadence of Scholasticism in the fourteenth century, and its revival in our own day." The second part of the course is devoted to a study of the principal theses of the philosophy of Thomas Aquinas (Thomism), which is the Scholastic philosophy of greatest contemporary significance.

Whilst the University of Queensland is the first in Australia to introduce a course in Scholastic Philosophy into its curriculum, it is by no means a pioneer in such a move. Queen's University in Belfast, for example, has had a course in Scholastic Philosophy for the past thirty years, and Yale University has had the same for several years. It is also taught in Glasgow as Mediaeval Philosophy. We are acquiring an adequate library for the course, and it is intended to keep abreast of current research in the field and to build up the course in our University to a standard comparable with that of similar courses given in universities overseas.

Lecturer in Animal Production

Dr. E. W. Moodie, accompanied by his wife and two children, arrived recently in Brisbane to take up his appointment as Lecturer in Animal Production at the University's Veterinary School. He obtained his M.R.C.V.S. at the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in 1948, having won the Silver Medal in Clinique and, at the same time, he graduated as a Bachelor of Science in Veterinary Science at the University of Edinburgh. On graduation, he joined the staff of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary School as Demonstrator in the Department of Veterinary Hygiene and Preventive Medicine and in 1950 was promoted to Lecturer in Animal Breeding in the same department. Research upon the nature of changes in blood phosphate in the bovine at parturition and in cases of milk fever led to the award of the Ph.D. degree of the University of Edinburgh in 1952. Studies in Animal Husbandry are undertaken in each of the five years of the degree course in Queensland, and Dr. Moodie's arrival will help in developing both teaching and research in this department.

Dr. Moodie's special interest in the field of ruminant physiology fits in well with some of the research projects being undertaken in the Department of Animal Husbandry. As he obtains first-hand knowledge of the particular problems of animal production presented by our different, and often difficult, environment and as facilities develop at the University farm, additional lines of research designed to answer some of the many puzzling questions will, no doubt, be undertaken.—T.K.E.

Senior Lecturer in Veterinary Parasitology

Dr. J. F. A. Sprent, D.Sc., Ph.D., M.R.C.V.S., joined the staff of the Veterinary School as Senior Lecturer in Veterinary Parasitology in May of last year. He obtained his M.R.C.V.S. at the Royal Veterinary College in 1939, gaining the Coleman Silver Medal in Veterinary Medicine and the N.V.M.A. Gold Medal in Pathology, later proceeding to the B.Sc. degree in Zoology with first-class honours at the University of London in 1942. He joined the Colonial Veterinary Service and was stationed for two years at the Veterinary Laboratory at Vom, Nigeria. Work undertaken at this period in helminthiasis in Zebu cattle, with special reference to hookworm disease, continued subsequently at the Veterinary Laboratory, Weybridge, Surrey, led to the award of the Ph.D. of the University of London in 1945. At this time, he was awarded the Cooper Centenary Research Fellowship by the Veterinary Educational Trust and continued work under Dr. E. L. Taylor at Weybridge. In the following year, a University of London Travelling Studentship gave Dr. Sprent the opportunity of working in the Departments of Bacteriology and Parasitology at the University of Chicago, and, as a result, he was awarded a Research Fellowship in Preventive Medicine by that University in 1947. The next year he was appointed a Senior Research Fellow at the Ontario Research Foundation, Toronto, and assistant professor of Parsitology at the University of Toronto.

His research work at Toronto during the ensuing five years was mainly concerned with the host-parasite relationship, having particular reference to ascaris infection. One happy result of these years of research in Canada has been the recent advice that he has been awarded the D.Sc. degree of the University of London. The width of Dr. Sprent's practical experience, his authoritative standing overseas in relation to the special studies he has made in the family Ascarididae and the lively research he has already initiated since coming to Queensland, indicate that the University has an opportunity of developing a valuable section of parasitology. He intends to direct his teaching and research activities not only to veterinary parasitology, but also to the pathological and immunological aspects of parasitism and to the parasites of the native animals of Queensland.—

—T.K.E.

College Notes

EMMANUEL COLLEGE

Our main news is our progress towards having a very fine new College at St. Lucia. We now have most of the money required in sight and expect to call for tenders early in 1954. More and more old collegians are donating on a five-year plan, and the keenness shown by a growing number is certainly encouraging. It now seems probable that the St. Andrew's War Memorial Hospital will be built on our present Wickham Terrace site and that the main College buildings will provide luxury quarters for the sisters and nurses.

Our exceptionally large number of first-year engineers were outstandingly successful at the end of 1952; we retained the headship of the river, and failed by only one point to regain the premiership in football. We congratulate John's on winning nearly everything else.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

Several matters seem worthy of favourable mention. In sport, and for the second year in succession, the Inter-College Cup managed to come our way; in the academic sphere, yet another (our fifteenth) old Johnian—Mr. A. C. Copeman—gained the coveted Rhodes Scholarship; and our Vice-Warden, the Reverend John Vockler, concluded a brilliant course in Arts by graduating with first-class honours and Gold Medal in the Department of History. (Since then, Mr. Vockler has proceeded to the Episcopal Seminary, New York, U.S.A., having gained a Fullbright Scholarship, the first ever given for Theology in Australia.) But by far the most outstanding, perhaps, was the authorising by the Archbishop-in-Council of the specific appeal for funds to build our new College at St. Lucia—a fact which has given great heart to us all. Already plans have been called for, and it is hoped that by a swift and generous response of our people we will not be far behind the other Colleges which have either begun or intend to begin building operations this year. The Warden has been deputed to act as Commissioner for the Appeal.

On the material plane, further improvements have been made, including the building of a billiard room, and a vestry-office near the Chapel. Academic results show a vast improvement upon those of recent years; while in all avenues of the social, cultural and sporting life of the University, Collegians have continued to be well to the fore.

Thanks are expressed to Canon W. Burvill and the Rev. G. Wells for acting as Vice-Warden during the repeated absences of the Warden upon the work of the new College Appeal; and a special word of tribute must be paid to Collegians for their co-operation and high sense of responsibility shown during a year of great administrative difficulty.

ST. LEO'S COLLEGE

The College sustained a loss recently by the death of Rev. Father G. R. O'Donoghue, who was Acting Rector from April, 1934, until September, 1935. He continued to manifest a personal interest in St. Leo's. His academic record included a D.D. (Rome) and a B.A. (University of Queensland). Dr. O'Donoghue was only forty-six years of age at his passing. Requiescat!

Entrants to College this year gave a further emphasis to the fact that freshmen are exercising a wide choice in regard to courses at the University. Actually it is a desirable feature of a residential college that its members represent a cross-section of the Faculties. It is rather remarkable, however, that few in recent years have chosen Agriculture.

The Rector attended the recent Conference of College Heads in Adelaide. An impressive item in the proceedings was a paper by Professor Blackburn, who suggested that the time was ripe for the Australian University colleges to share in some of the teaching of the University and thus approach to both the function and status of the Oxford and Cambridge colleges.

After-dinner speakers at St. Leo's this year included Robert Speaight and Paul Maguire; another was a Polish priest who had faced a "People's Court" in Red China. A welcome visitor to College was the Rector of Aquinas, Adelaide. The Provincial of the Jesuit Fathers, who propose to staff St. Leo's in 1954, spent some time here during the year.

The College Magazine, "The Leonian," is about to emerge from a somewhat long coma; whilst yielding pride of place to the current year, it will also pick up the threads of the intervening period since the last issue in 1947.

It is pleasing to record that the movement, begun a few years ago by senior members who painted their rooms and added minor furnishings, has grown apace and extended down to the freshmen in 1953. The self-reliance and the good taste demonstrated by this student activity is desirable in University students, both on account of its intrinsic value to themselves and as a reminder that the College is a corporate fellowship and not a lodging house.

The relative stability of living costs this year lessens the margin of error in estimating the impact of National Service Training on college finances. Economists generally agree that seventy students constitute the minimum number in the heirarchy of groups which are the economic units in an Australian University College. That is the position at St. Leo's. N.S.T. reduced numbers for eight weeks in First Term to under fifty; at the end of the year the twenty odd trainees must remain in College. Thus for two periods in 1953 a balanced budget cannot be maintained and it should be easy enough to estimate this year the cost to the College of N.S. Training.

KING'S COLLEGE

The College recently sustained a serious loss in the sudden death of Mr. S. G. Brown, M.A., B.Sc., who was a member of the College Council and also President of King's Old Collegians' Association. He did much to promote the progress of the College. He has been succeeded as President of the Association by Mr. J. E. Morwood, M.E., who for some years has been an active Committeeman.

Mr. J. H. Noon, M.Sc., formerly Vice-Master, continues his studies at the University of Rochester, New York. He has qualified to proceed for Doctor of Philosophy, and is working on a thesis on cosmic rays. Rev. I. H. Grimmett, M.A., B.D., also in New York, has secured the further degree of Master of Sacred Theology. He is now preparing for Doctor of Theology. During First Term this year Rev. D. F. Kirkup, B.A., L.Th., entered into residence as Associate Master.

After dinner speakers who have lately been guests at the College were Mr. A. L. Bennett, Q.C., who spoke on "Christianity to a Legal Mind"; Dr. E. H. Derrick, who expounded Moral Re-Armament; Rev. Alan Walker, M.A., whose theme was "The Mission to the Nation"; and Prof. L. J. H. Teakle, who gave an address on "The Call."

At last a definite move is being made in building at St. Lucia. The architects have called for tenders, and these are to be submitted by 26th October. We plan to have activity on the site before the end of this year, and hope to commence residence there before the end of next year. It is proposed to retain the Kangaroo Point property for a few years for the benefit of students taking lectures in the city.

UNION COLLEGE

The last twelve months have seen the continued steady growth of the College. With over sixty men in residence, with a good scholastic record, and a good record also in university sport and student affairs, the College has more than established itself in the life of this University—although there are still evidences of a resentful reluctance to admit this in some quarters, as, for example, in the neglect to ask this College to be represented at the recent Australian Heads of Colleges Conference held at Adelaide.

The next problem, and a great one, facing us is that of raising the money necessary to start building the new Union College at St. Lucia on land set aside for that purpose by the University Senate. This task the College Council will now have to undertake, with the help, it is confidently expected, of the Union Council, the University Senate, the Government of Queensland, and of the public, especially the graduates of this University.

THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE

The Principal, Miss C. M. Piddington, has been absent abroad on leave since April 20th, and Miss K. M. Lilley has acted in her stead. The number of students has been steadily maintained, and the year closes with 48 in residence.

The revised Constitution, referred to in last year's notes, has been received from the printers, and is ready now for circulation.

New Councillors who have accepted election this year are Colonel Murray and Mrs. L. F. Hitchcock, the latter representing the Standing Committee in place of Mrs. H. G. Andrews, who resigned in May.

The Council is grateful to the Standing Committee for good help given; to the Queensland Government for financial help; to the Commonwealth Government for subsidy; and to the Walter and Eliza Hall Trust for a grant of money towards expenses.

Miss Piddington plans to return to take up her duties on the 19th February, 1954.

DUCHESNE COLLEGE

This year the College student list has grown longer again and the problem for the coming year is not one of students, but of rooms. The College Council has therefore decided to add four more rooms to the temporary structure known as "The Acorn." Whilst we remain at New Farm this will serve in place of renting the next-door flat as has been done in the past. Naturally we should have preferred to go ahead with the permanent building rather than to add to the wood-and-fibro content of post-war Brisbane, but it is a stupendous task to build a University College which will be in harmony with the magnificence that is St. Lucia, and meantime we cannot neglect the student of to-day in favour of her more fortunate sister of tomorrow.

Examination results were very satisfactory at the close of the 1952-1953 academic year. At its graduation dinner in First Term the College honoured its first Master of Arts, Miss Marguerite O'Sullivan, and the bound volume of her thesis will be a treasured possession of the philosophy section of the Library. We are also very pleased that one of the graduates to open the College graduation roll, Miss Mercy Griffin, has just been awarded a scholarship at the American Institute for the Education of the Blind (in conjunction with Hunter College), New York. Whilst there she will read for her M.A. Degree. Miss Griffin may be remembered as the first blind student to win a Degree in the University of Queensland. She was so successful in her course that she carried off the Mary Alison Miles Munro Scholarship, the Lizzie Heal Warry Prize, and the Henry Monteith Prize. We hope she will be the first Duchesne student to win a higher degree from an American University.

At the student Club elections for this year Miss Margaret MacGinley, Science III, was chosen Student-President, and Miss Margaret Duffy, Arts III, Hon. Secretary. The change in academic dates for the Second Year Students meant that some were absent from College in the opening weeks. It was therefore realised that the first week of the University year was not the best time to hold Club elections and, as an experiment, those for 1954 have already been held. Miss Mary McGovern, now in Science II, will be President of the Students' Social Club for the coming year.

The historical section of the library was fortunate in receiving a bequest of books that should be useful for those doing British History. A Lewis & Short's Dictionary has been added to the classical shelves. Parts of the library which a few years ago seemed half empty are now overcrowded, so that the library is yet another department of the College which looks forward to more generous quarters at St. Lucia.

During Third Term we were pleased to receive a visit from Professor Frances Moran, professor of law in Trinity College, Dublin. She was accompanied by Mrs. Mansergh Shaw and Mrs. A. H. Hodgson. After a quick tour of the College buildings, Professor Moran spoke to the students of her experiences as a travelling link between the Women Graduates' Associations of the English-speaking world. She was then entertained to morning tea in the Common Room.

The Ladies' Furnishing Committee has had another successful year. The funds raised are being held in reserve until there is a permanent College to furnish. The Building Fund is also growing, and it is hoped that the present building delay will not be prolonged.

Psychological Assistance to Government Departments

Recognition of the direct part which a modern University can and should play in contributing to the welfare of the community by providing technical assistance to the administrative authorities is attested by the series of requests which have been made recently to this University by the Commonwealth Departments of Air, Civil Aviation, Labour and National Service and Supply.

In 1952 the last named department undertook an exhaustive series of trials under tropical conditions of an armoured fighting vehicle (the " Centurion ") with which the Australian Army has been equipped. The testing ground was the Commonwealth's northern outpost, equatorial Manus Island. Not the least important of the tests made was that designed to ascertain the extent of fatigue-effects occurring in the crew as a result of prolonged duty in operating the tank in the heat of the tropical sun. This problem involved psychological as well as physiological aspects, and in response to an official request the Senate granted leave to the Senior Lecturer in Psychology, who is an officer of the R.A.A.F. Reserve, enabling him to be called up for duty at Manus Island with the rest of the research team. Dr. Naylor was able to make an effective contribution by planning experiments involving continuous observation and testing of personnel over periods of duty lasting 36 hours at a time. Though the exact outcome of the trials is an official secret, it is known that the results obtained were generally informative to the authorities concerned.

The Department of Civil Aviation has recently instituted, as a standard part of selection procedure for Air Traffic Control Officers and Communications Officers, a battery of tests developed and validated by the Queensland Psychology Staff a year or so ago. A " follow-up " study at present in progress shows that the predictions made on the basis of these tests not only agreed with the results of training courses, but also with the progress of officers in the pursuance of their actual technical duties.

The Department of Air has sought and obtained assistance in the revision of aptitude tests, while two members of the Psychology Staff (Dr. Naylor and Mr. Thiele) have served as Reserve Officers in the selection of candidates for commissions in the R.A.A.F.

Last year an officer of the Industrial Welfare Division of the Department of Labour and National Service approached the University concerning a problem arising from the effects of glare caused by specular reflection. An experiment which provided the information required was subsequently carried out by the Psychology Staff, using apparatus designed for the purpose from components supplied by their colleagues in Electrical Engineering.

At present preliminary negotiations are taking place which, it is hoped, will enable the Psychology Staff to offer technical advice and practical field assistance to the Government of N.S.W. in matters relating to the welfare of non-tribal Australian Aborigines and their preparation for absorption in the community.

These people are at present in a very unfortunate position in that their social background, scales of values and attitudes generally differ greatly from those of the community into which they must ultimately fit unless a serious social situation is to be perpetuated. The law makes provision for the maintenance of aborigines, but cannot offer the personal guidance, encouragement and social education which is so badly lacking among them. Much has already been done in a few months to stimulate useful activities amongst the school children and to afford opportunities for achieving better standards of hygiene. However, it is of little avail to endeavour to aid the children through the school unless a wider programme of " social education " for the adults is also undertaken. The University Psychology Staff is working towards this end and there are already signs that time, effort and personal expenditure on this project will be rewarded by a general amelioration of conditions at the Woodenbong Settlement, and an increasing number of aborigines ultimately accepting full responsibilities as Australian citizens.—G.N.

Faculty of Dentistry

Professor S. F. Lumb, Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry, flew to Melbourne at the end of October to attend a meeting of the Dental Advisory Committee of the National Health and Research Council.

The Thirteenth Australian Dental Congress was held in June, with Professor Lumb as President. This very successful Congress was of world-wide interest and was attended by dentists from all States of Australia and also overseas.

Mr. E. D. Ramsay and Mr. J. O. Pearn have been appointed Chief Lecturers in Dentistry.

The College is pleased to announce that Mr. A. H. Sahu Khan has been elected as Secretary of the University of Queensland Dental Association. We believe that this is the first time in the history of the University that an overseas student has been elected to such an office.

Fellowships, Scholarships, Prizes, and Final Honours Class Lists

Name	Prizes, &c.	Honours
	Faculty of Arts, 1952	
Antcliff, Janet Winifred	Charles Robertson Prize	
Bardsley, Anne Elizabeth		II. Mod. Lang. and Lit. (English-French)
Birrell, Margaret Gilmour	University Medal	I. History
Buhot, Ifill Alfred Walcott	Miles Munro Scholarship	
Cleary, Thomas John	Archibald Scholarship (aeq.)	
Edwards, Peter David	P. J. McDermott Prize University Medal	I. Eng. Lang. & Lit.
Grenning, Nancy Elizabeth	Heal Warry Prize	
Hansen, Helen Grant		II. Eng. Lang. & Lit.
Hardy, John Philips	Kate McNaughton Scholarship (aeq.) Douglas Price Prize	
Harvey, Hilda Margaret		II. Mod. Lang. and Lit. (English-French)
Kanowski, Maxwell George	Hellenic Scholarship	
Kelly, Patricia Catherine		II. History
Kingston, Lyn	Archibald Scholarship (aeq.)	
Leaver, Marie		I. Philosophy
Malouf, David George Joseph	Miles Munro Scholarship	
McWatters, Keith Gordon		I. Mod. Lang. and Lit. (English-French)
Mortimer-Tanner, Richard Sutherland		II. Philosophy
Perkins, Elizabeth May	Monteith Prize	
Price, Geoffrey John		III. Mod. Lang. and Lit. (English-French)
Purry, Robert Ian		II. Mathematics
Roche, John Patrick	Miles Munro Scholarship (surrendered) J. L. Michie Scholarship	
Shand, David Hubert Warner		II. Philosophy
Suchting, Wallace Arthur		I. Philosophy
Walden, Graham Howard		I. Philosophy
Whatmough, Ernest Alfred		III. Mod. Lang. and Lit. (English-French)
Wilkinson, Beryl Marie	Kate McNaughton Scholarship (aeq.)	
Williams, Clive		II. Psychology
	Faculty of Science, 1952	
Barr-David, Francis Hyam	University Medal	I. App. Sc.
Burr, Edmund John		I. Mathematics
Cole, Keith David		II. Mathematics
Cox, Charles Dixon		I. Mathematics
Dunlop, Robert Andrew		I. Geology
Fox, William Edward	D. E. Williams Prize	
Garrick, Cedric Colin		II. Bacteriology
Gillies, Marion Mary		II. Zoology
Greenhalgh, Roy	Imperial Chemical Industries Research Fellowship	
Hanscomb, John Robert	D. McNaughton Scholarship (aeq.)	
Hildebrand, Robert Peter	Taylor Prize	
Howard, Beth		II. Physiology
Howard, Leo Esmond	University Medal	I. Physics
Isbell, Raymond Frederick		II. Geology
Jones, Gordon James	D. McNaughton Scholarship (aeq.)	
Mayers, George Robert Alexander	Bagster Memorial Prize	
McCarthy, Peter Ronald	Steele Scholarship	
McDonnell, Kevin Lee	H. C. Richards Prize	
Patey, Kathleen Moira		II. Physiology
Woolcock, William Stewart	Priest Prize Stevenson Prize	
Wluka, David Jankiel	D. McNaughton Scholarship (aeq.)	
	Faculty of Engineering, 1952	
Adsett, Leslie	Hawken Memorial Prize (1st year) Bloomfield Scholarship	
Apelt, Colin James	University Medal	I. Civil
Aylmer, Frances Leslie	Bursary in Metallurgy	
Bullock, Keith Joseph		I. Mechanica
Cameron, Ian George Dewar		I. Civil
Carden, Peter O'Neil	McIlwraith Scholarship	

FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES, AND FINAL HONOURS CLASS LISTS—*continued*

Name	Prizes, &c.	Honours
Davies, Edward	Bursary in Mining	
	Arthur Boyd Prize	
Everingham, Colin Arthur	A. H. Darker Scholarship	
	Dowrie Memorial Prize (4th year)	
Evrat, Ernest Thomas		I. Civil
Fraser, Stewart Garth	McIlwraith Scholarship	
	Hawken Memorial Scholarship	
Griffiths, Sydney John		II. Mining
Hunt, Peter Maurice John		I. Civil
Jeays, Andrew Warden		II. Civil
Kable, Robert Francis	Bursary in Mining	
Leahy, Thomas Francis		I. Mechanical
Low, Murray William	Hawken Memorial Prize (2nd year)	
Muir, Donald John	Dowrie Memorial Prize (3rd year)	
McNamara, Robert Graham		II. Civil
McSweeney, Valentine John	Bursary in Mining	
Nice, Edward John Musgrave		II. Civil
Pullar, Victor Berkeley		II. Civil
Richards, Brian John	McIlwraith Scholarship	
	Freemasons' Scholarship	
Sharp, Douglas Robert		I. Civil
Weston, Bruce Hayford		II. Electrical
Faculty of Commerce, 1952		
Ball, Brian Thomas	Commonwealth Institute of Accountants Exhibition in Accountancy (Accounting II) (aeq.)	
Harris, Charles Percy	Commonwealth Institute of Accountants Exhibition in Accountancy (Accounting II) (aeq.)	
Price, Geoffrey	University Medal	I. Economics
Sheridan, Edward	Commonwealth Institute of Accountants Exhibition in Accountancy (Accounting I)	
Shrapnel, Philip Scrope	University Medal	I. Economics
Waldie, Herbert George		III. Economics
Faculty of Agriculture, 1952		
Barker, James Stuart Flinton	William Woolcock Prize	
Bird, Alan Ross		Class II
Denmead, Owen Thomas	Slade Scholarship	
Edye, Leslie Andrew	Edwin Munro Scholarship	
Henzell, Edward Frederick	Rhodes Scholarship	
Lipsett, John	Robert Philp Scholarship	
Faculty of Law, 1952		
Brazil, Patrick	Virgil Power Prize	
Cuthbert, William Joseph	Virgil Power Prize	
King, Ronald John		Class II
Macrossan, John Murtagh		Class II
Faculty of Dentistry, 1952		
Adkins, Kenneth Francis	Dental Study Club Prize	
Bennett, Michael Hartman		Class II
Brightman, Vernon John Francis	University Medal	Class I
Hegerty, Paul Alban	Mary Moffat Prize	
Leslie, Ruth Alexa	James Egerton Cary Prize	
Messer, John Barclay	Carlisle C. Bastian Prize	
Muller, John Henry	Australian Dental Association Prize	
Murison, William Gall	University Medal	Class I
Faculty of Veterinary Science, 1952		
Adams, Geoffrey William	P. B. Newcommen Prize in Animal Husbandry	
Bourke, John Michael	William Kent Prize in Veterinary Anatomy	
	D. E. Young Prize in Veterinary Physiology	
Gannon, James Richard	J. L. Wilson Prize in Clinical Medicine	
Kronfeld, David Schultz	E. F. E. Sunners Prize	
Faculty of Medicine, 1952		
Brand, Phyllis Lynette		Class II
Crane, Gregory Gordon	Raff Scholarship (aeq.)	
Douglas, William Alexander Charles	General Pau Scholarship	
Eckert, John Paul		Class II
Gordon, Richard Douglas	Raff Scholarship (aeq.)	
Graff, Rupert Feoder	Wienholt Scholarship (aeq.)	

FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES, AND FINAL HONOURS LISTS—*continued*

Name	Prizes, &c.	Honours
Ilett, Geoffrey Byford		Class II
Kerr, John Foxton Ross	Wienholt Scholarship (aeq.)	
Kynaston, Bruce	Freemasons' Scholarship	
Moy, Herbert Henry		Class II
Murphy, Kevin James	Memorial Prize of the British Medical Association (Qld. Branch)	Class II
Page, Sidney William Fitzpatrick	Robertson Medal	Class I
Pickup, Marceline Dorothy Victoria	Freemasons' Scholarship	
Pixley, Ellis Charles	Kenneth Wilson Prize	Class II
Primmer, Conrad James	A. E. Douglas Prize	
Souvlis, Lucas		Class II
Thatcher, David Adam		Class II
Wade, Gytha		Class II
	Department of Physiotherapy, 1952	
Roberts, Margaret	Arts and Crafts Society of Queensland Prize	
	Faculty of Education, 1952	
Meddleton, Ivor Graham		Class II
	Faculty of Architecture, 1952	
Bunzli, Malcolm	Board of Architects Prize (1st year)	
Charlton, Ian Douglas	Board of Architects Prize (3rd year)	
Gibson, James William	Architecture Building Engineering Journal Prize	
Hargreaves, Cecil Francis	Scholarship in Architecture	
Kerr, Margaret Frances	Board of Architects Prize (2nd year)	
Paulsen, Harold	Royal Australian Institute of Architects Student Medallion	
Perry, Thomas Ashleigh	Scholarship in Architecture	
Prouten, Neville Arthur	Board of Architects Prize	
Walduck, Barry John	Scholarship in Architecture	
Wilson, Blair Mansfield	Board of Architects Prize (4th year)	

(as at 30th June, 1953)

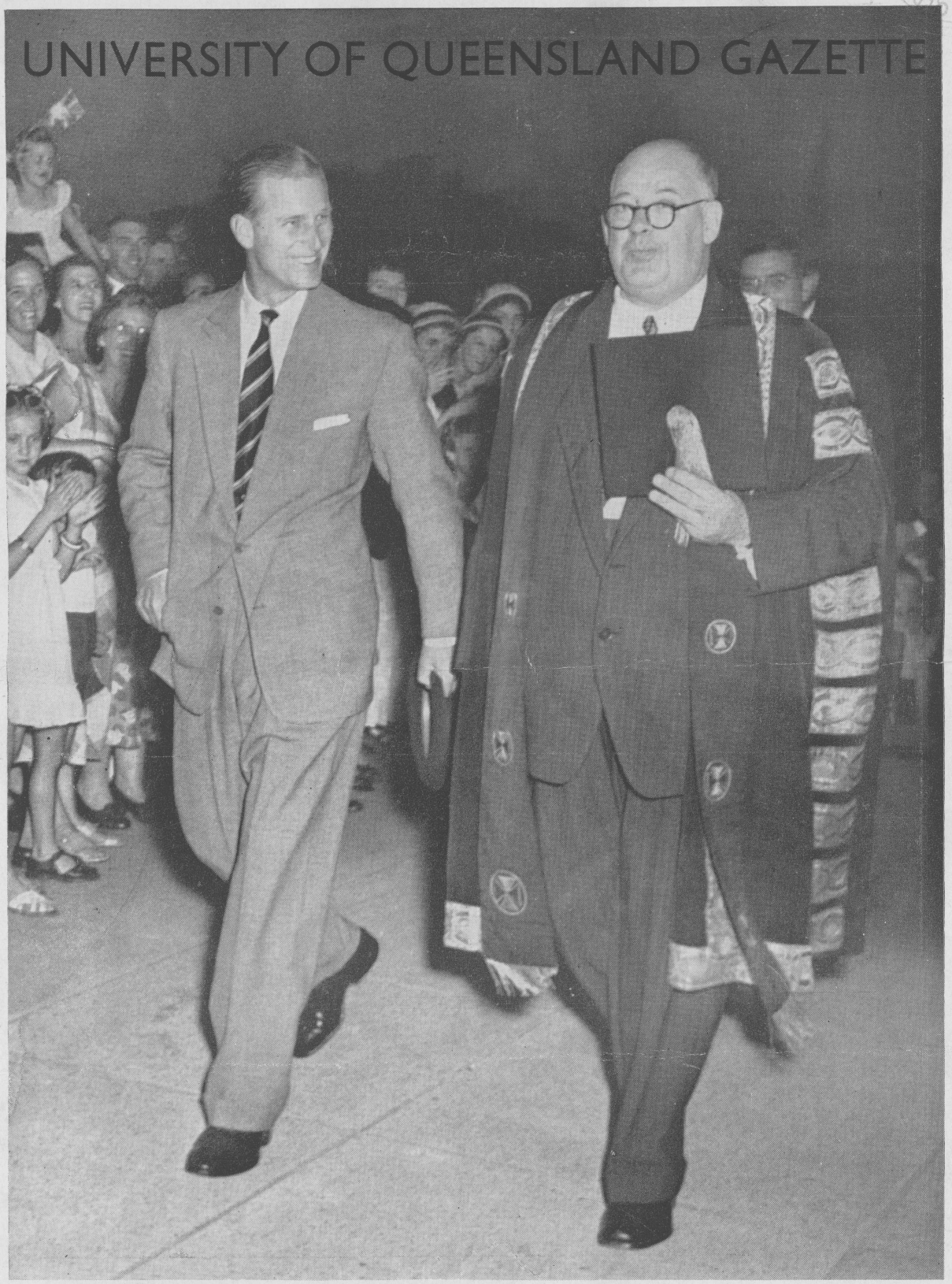
	Faculty of Arts, 1953	
Adamson, Shirley		I. History
Allsopp, Joseph Henry		III. History
Andrews, Judith		II. Psychology
Andrews, Margaret Jean		II. Psychology
Burge, Evan Laurie	Hellenic Scholarship	
Crowe, Norman Colville		I. Philosophy
Firster, Clarence Delbert		III. Philosophy
Kanowski, Maxwell George	Gertrude Mary Woolcock Memorial Prize	II. Classics
Kleinschmidt, Margaret Ann		I. History
McCorkindale, Shirley Mary		II. Mod. Lang. and Lit. (French-German)
Moore, Jennifer Niree		II. Psychology
Mortimer-Tanner, Richard Sutherland		I. Psychology
Parfitt, Edith Ruth	P. J. McDermott Prize	II. Mod. Lang. and Lit. (English-French)
Pearson, John Eric Robert		II. History
Vockler, John Charles	University Medal	I. History
	Hall Travelling Scholarship	
Wilkinson, Beryl Marie	J. L. Michie Scholarship	
	Faculty of Science, 1953	
Atherton, Philip Gwyther		II. App. Sc.
Baird, Kenneth		I. Physics
Deicke, Roy		II. App. Sc.
Friemann, Copley Howard		II. Physics
Green, Ronald		II. Physics
Hanson, Morgan Alfred		II. Mathematics
Herbert, Joan Winifred		I. Botany
Lamb, Desmond		I. Physics
Macfarlane, Corbett George		II. App. Sc.
Macfarlane, John James		II. Chemistry
Matthews, Daphne Joyce		II. Botany
McWilliam, James Russell		I. Forestry
Middleton, Warren Cedric		II. Physics
Pugh, Donald Malpas		III. App. Sc.
Rudd, William Birch		III. Physics
Sbresni, Raymond Colin	University Medal	I. Physics
Walker, Norman Alan		I. Physics

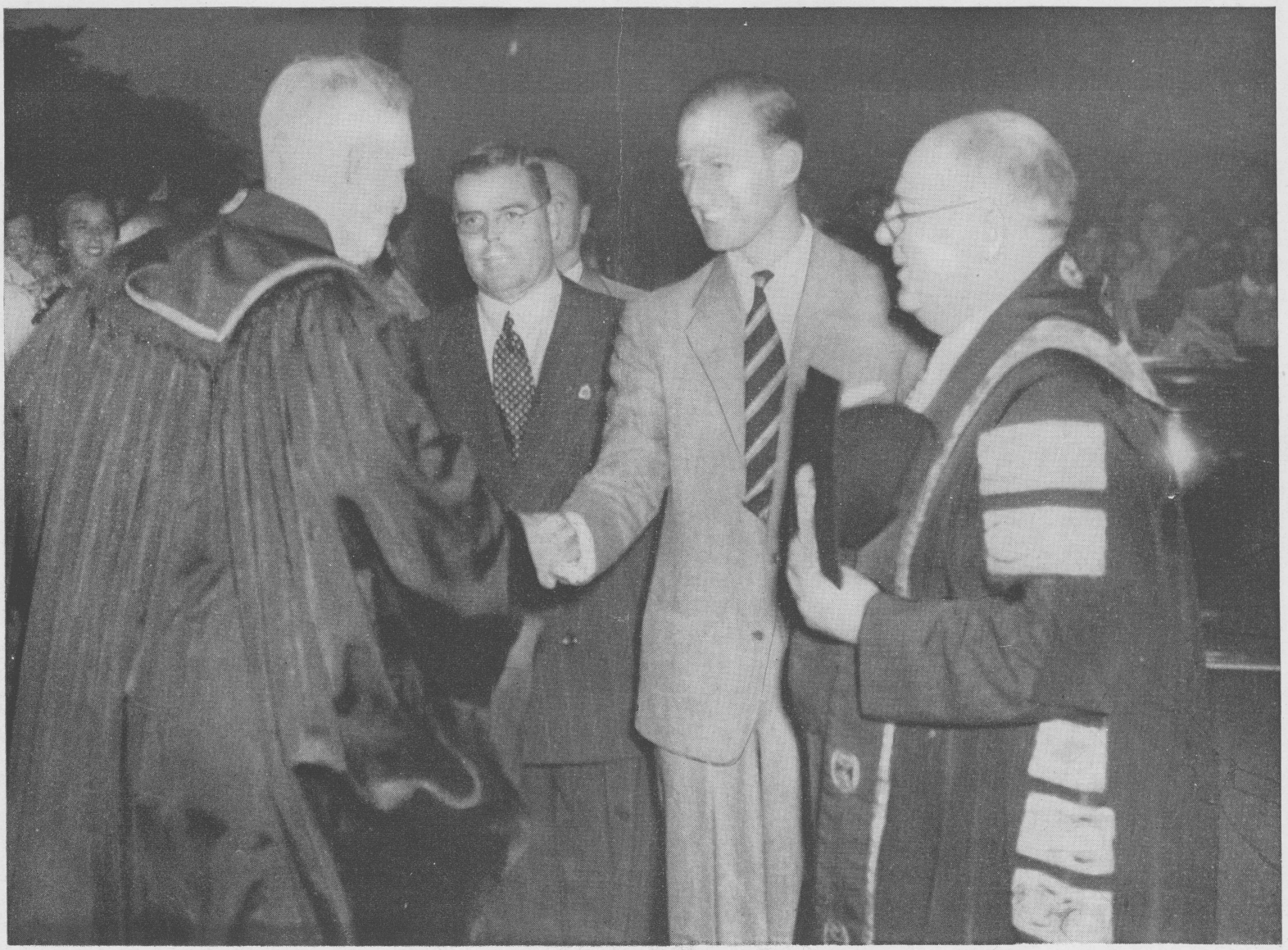
FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS, PRIZES, AND FINAL HONOURS CLASS LISTS

Name	Prizes, &c.	Honours
	Faculty of Engineering, 1953	
Adsett, Leslie	Hawken Memorial Prize (2nd year)	
	Walter Bruce Darker Scholarship	I. Chemical
Barr-David, Francis Hyam		II. Electrical
Butters, David Edmund		II. Electrical
Carden, Peter O'Neil		
Coghlan, Paul Desmond	Walter Bruce Darker Scholarship (aeq.)	
Copeman, Alfred Charles	Rhodes Scholarship	II. Electrical
Darveniza, Mat		
Davies, Edward	McIlwraith Scholarship (shared)	I. Mechanical
Everingham, Colin Arthur		
Fraser, John Bedford	Hall Research Fellowship	I. Electrical
Fraser, Stewart Garth	University Medal	
Galway, Neil Arthur	McIlwraith Scholarship (shared)	
Harris, Colin James	Hawken Memorial Prize (1st year) (aeq.)	II. Electrical
Hoare, Peter John		
Jones, John Brett	Zinc Corporation Scholarship	II. Electrical
Lewis, David		
Low, Murray William	McIlwraith Scholarship	
	Hawken Memorial Scholarship	
Mayers, George Robert Alexander	McIlwraith Scholarship (shared)	
Meek, John Lindsay	McIlwraith Scholarship (shared)	
Muir, Donald John	Alfred Henry Darker Scholarship	
	Dowrie Memorial Prize (4th year)	
Nilsson, Ronald David	Hawken Memorial Prize (1st year) (aeq.)	
Owens, John Michael		II. Civil
Richards, Brian John		II. Civil
Rowles, Kevin Norman	Dowrie Memorial Prize (3rd year)	
Thurecht, Lewis Graham		II. Civil
Willis, Ronald Albert	Walter Bruce Darker Scholarship (aeq.)	
	Faculty of Agriculture, 1953	
		Class I
Andrew, Colin Sydney	Freemasons' Scholarship	
Barker, James Stuart Flinton		Class I
Champ, Bruce Richard	Robert Philp Scholarship	
Edye, Leslie Andrew		Class I
Lipsett, John		Class II
Moore, Ronald Frederick		
	Faculty of Law, 1953	
Brazil, Patrick	University Medal	Class I
Cuthbert, William Joseph		Class I
	Faculty of Dentistry, 1953	
		Class II
Leslie, Ruth Alexa	Mary Moffat Prize	
Versace, Kevin Edmund		
	Faculty of Medicine, 1953	
Kynaston, Bruce	Freemasons' Scholarship	
Smith, Harry	Freemasons' Scholarship	
	Faculty of Education, 1953	
Meddleton, Ivor Graham	Foundation Travelling Scholarship	

Wholly set up and printed in Australia by
WATSON, FERGUSON AND COMPANY, BRISBANE
for the Publications Committee of the University of Queensland.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND GAZETTE





The Deputy Premier, Hon. J. Duggan, presents the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. J. D. Story, to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh